

don, binding all three to insure a settlement of the Greek affairs of Turkey, only a few months afterwards Russia signed the convention of Akermann with Turkey, in which Russia bound herself to a certain course which could not be reconciled with the treaty of London. The disastrous battle of Navarino, the destruction of the Turkish Navy, the forced acknowledgment of the independence of Greece, all strengthened Russia; and when after two campaigns in 1828 and 9, the treaty of Adrianople was signed, the Sultan was forced to yield a considerable amount of territory. The treaty also arranged for the abandonment of certain Turkish fortresses—it stipulated that Moldavia and Wallachia should be governed according to arrangements which Russia had introduced when she protected them—it claimed increased immunities for Russian subjects in Turkey—it stipulated for the payment of an immense sum to defray the expenses of Russia in the war, and it allowed the Czar to retain the Principalities and Silistria until the money was paid. About the same time too, Russia obtained great advantages in Persia, not so much in the area of territory acquired as in the command given to Russia over the Caspian Sea and the Caucasian Provinces.

Russia was not yet worn out with her efforts in protecting Turkey. A revolt broke out in Egypt, and Turkey was so ill advised as to accept the aid of Russia to quell it. The effects of this appeared in the treaty signed in 1833, when Turkey agreed to assist Russia in case of need, which Russia cared little about—and Russia agreed to assist Turkey in case of need, which Russia greatly wished. A secret article was inserted in this treaty, to the effect that Russia would forego the debt from the last war if Turkey would close the Dardanelles against all vessels of war whatever, except those of Russia.

Russia had now attained a dangerous position; she became the protector of Turkey in general. The other states of Europe took the alarm. They did not seem to regard as important a treaty which prevented any Mahomedan from living in Wallachia and Moldavia or any Turkish army from remaining in those countries—but the closing of the Dardanelles alarmed them. Hence after many contentions an agreement was signed at London in 1841 by Turkey, Russia, Austria, England, and France, that the Dardanelles should be closed against all ships of war so long as Turkey should be at peace, and that Turkey should be allowed to call in the naval aid of any of the five in case of attack from any of the others.

The last in this series of treaties was the convention of Balta Liman in 1849, whereby the affairs of Wallachia and Moldavia were settled, but in such a way as to leave the Sultan little control over these Provinces of his Empire, and allowing the Czar to interfere in his usual protective manner.

To sum up the whole in the words of Sir John McNeil—The territory she has acquired from Sweden is greater than what remains of that ancient kingdom, her acquisitions from Poland are as large as the whole Austrian Empire. The territory she has wrested from Turkey in Europe is equal to the dominions of Prussia, exclusive of her Rhenish Provinces. Her acquisitions from Turkey in Asia are equal in extent to all the smaller states of Germany, the Rhenish Provinces of Prussia, Belgium and Holland taken together. The country she has conquered from Persia is about the size of England, and her acquisitions in Tartary have an equal area to Turkey in Europe, Greece, Italy, and Spain. Again—her population has enlarged from 14 millions in 1772 to 65 millions. Since 1772 she has advanced her frontier 850 miles towards Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, Munich and Paris. She has approached 450 miles nearer to Constantinople; she has possessed herself of the capital of Poland, and has advanced to within a few miles of the capital of Sweden, from which when Peter the Great ascended the throne, her frontier was distant 300 miles.

The regiment that is now stationed at her furthest frontier post on the western shore of the Caspian has as great a distance to march back to Moscow, as onward to Attock on the Indus, and is actually further from St Petersburg, than from Lahore the capital of the Punjab.

The battalions of the Russian Imperial Guard that invaded Persia, found at the termination of the war that they were as near to Herat as to the banks of the Don, that they had already accomplished half the distance from their capital to Delhi, and that therefore from their camp in Persia, they had as great a distance to march back to St. Petersburg, as onward to the Capital of Hindostan.

I have thus presented you with a brief summary of the aggressive achievements of Russia down to 1853, when Nicholas the first prepared to make a final clutch of what remained in Europe of the once great Turkish Empire. An excuse for the movement was not wanting, as I will now proceed to show.

(To be continued.)

WEIGHING HAY, &c.

Mr CHARLES C. WATT has the charge of my HAY SCALES, and is prepared to weigh any Loads that may offer, at the lowest rate charged.

JOHN HEA.

TO LET.

The FARM and PREMISES, on which the late JAMES FOREN resided, commonly called the HALF-WAY HOUSE, presently in the possession of William Johnston. For particulars, apply to MRS FOREN, Chatham, or to GILMOUR, RANKIN & Co. Douglastown, March 27, 1857.

The Politician.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the Illustrated London News, March 7. SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The complaint of the torpidity of Parliament which was prevalent a couple of weeks ago has been vigorously redressed by the members of both Houses. It is universally acknowledged that the debates on the Chinese question have elicited speeches worthy of the best days of Parliament. To be sure there is nothing like a Government in difficulties for producing good debates; it is only when Ministers are prosperous and measures unimpeachable, that speech-making grows tepid.

In the House of Lords an adjourned debate, prolonged into the small hours of two nights, gave opportunities for a divergence from the usual mode of conducting discussions in that House, which partakes so much of the nature of eulogues, the chiefs on either side generally contriving, with a 'quoniam convenimus' air, to talk alternatively before the Woolsack, till the chartered hour of adjournment arrives.—On this occasion new or less-known Peers broke the monotony; and besides the Earl of Ellenborough and the Bishop of Oxford infused, by their elocutionary displays, a vigour into the debate which, in the Hereditary Chamber, seldom outlives the closing of Lord Derby's speeches. But their Lordships always seem to become penitential when they have been guilty of the political dissipation of sitting late on two nights in a week; and so they swept their order-book of all notices for Monday, and hurried over a quarter of an hour's sitting in a delinquent and apologetic manner.

In the Lower House there have been revivals and new appearances which are worthy of observation. Even in the case of Mr Cobden, a great speech is now a comparative novelty, and let it be said that, while his tongue and his brain have not lost their ancient power and skill, there is a marked advance in his adaptability to the peculiar tone of the House of Commons. His opening speech was, like all set speeches of an able and experienced man, as effective in matter and delivery as it could well be; but it was more; for the very boldness with which some of its dangerous flights (in the House of Commons' sense) were launched, saved him from the peril in which a less adventurous and less adroit speaker would inevitably have involved himself. But perhaps he was never so successful as in his short reply at the close of the debate on Tuesday night; that collection of sharp-telling sentences which went straight to influence the division, because they were delivered with a genuine air of good humour, so genuine, indeed, that he was perhaps hardly aware that it was caused by a latent consciousness that, as he had won in the debate he was about to triumph on the vote.

Those who remember Sir George Grey some fifteen or twenty years ago, when he was one of Lord Melbourne's readiest and smartest oratorical skirmishers, were, perhaps, not so much surprised as those who have only listened to him of late in his not over lucid and overwhelmingly rapid statements on Government measures, to find that he has still great powers of debate left in him, and that, with all his kindness of nature, he is yet open to the temptation of availing himself of an opportunity for castigating an ex-friend and colleague. It was, perhaps, that part of St. George's display which made Mr Sydney Herbert so eager in his effort to catch the Speaker's eye when the Home Secretary sat down on Monday night, and which induced him to wait, perhaps not exactly patiently, till ten o'clock for a clear field for the delivery of one of those 'clinquant' speeches in which he is almost unrivalled in Parliament. The ease, the fluency, and the neat though slightly curt style, and especially the mode of evolving a touch of humour, are somehow exceedingly suggestive of Mr Charles Matthews' best acting. This finished debater contrasted not a little with a singular success, which was most characteristic of the House of Commons, in the case of Mr Robertson, the member for Hastings, who spoke for the first time, and who, with no greater pretensions to elocution than, say, Lord Campbell (those who heard the honorable member will see the reason of the comparison) in his least effective days, was listened to, cheered, and replied to, because he could talk personal experience of China.—Another 'debut' is less pleasant to record, and it may suffice to say that Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars, whatever else he has proved himself to be, has failed to show that he was 'no end of a man' in his place in Parliament.

All Tuesday evening the House was crowded; and the unsparring character of the 'whip,' which every one knew was in operation on all sides and among all parties, was visibly to be detected in the number of unaccustomed faces among members that peered over the galleries and peeped through the various doors. It was a question often asked whether Mr Gladstone meant to speak on the Chinese motion, because he wandered restlessly about the House all Monday evening, scarce appearing to take note of what was going on, after he had paid his friend Mr Robert Phillimore the merited compliment of listening to and applauding his graceful, and on the whole powerful, address. But on Tuesday the right honourable gentleman gave unequivocal evidences of his intention to take part in the debate, by the assiduity he displayed in his attendance in his place, and the watchfulness with which he was plainly

seeking the right moment to rise. After all, the time chosen was not, perhaps, the best, because Mr Roebuck had interposed his stinging philippic between Mr Gladstone and the last supporter of the Government. It might have been supposed that he would have chosen to follow the best man the Government had been able to put up that night, Mr Bernal Osborne, who broke a silence of nearly two years—which they say has been, in point of fact, an enforced one, since the delivery of a speech two years ago which the official monitors of the Government said was not the thing at all. Perhaps, however, Mr Gladstone did not think the Secretary to the Admiralty a 'foeman worthy of his blade'; so he waited until ten o'clock on the last night of the debate had arrived, and then he was obliged to rise without the immediate provocation afforded by antagonism to the previous speaker. His speech was less sustained, as a whole, than that on the Budget; the great bursts of eloquence were perhaps never surpassed in any of his former efforts; but the level parts showed symptoms of a physical exhaustion unusual with Mr Gladstone, and his voice grew husky and subdued towards the close of his speech, unrelieved by the, for him, unaccustomed recourse to the refreshment of oranges.

Lord Palmerston walked into the House on Monday evening, supporting himself on two sticks; but no one could say that on Tuesday his speech smacked of that gout which produced his physical halting. In the face of an array of speeches against him, each rivalling the other for power and effect, and standing almost alone as the able vindicator of the Government at a moment of undoubted peril, he exhibited that marvellous tact which make his speeches, plain almost to homeliness as they are, models of the machinery by which Parliament is influenced. He spoke long, but not too long; well, but not too well; and if there was, perhaps a little less of a tone of conciliation in what he said than some men in his situation would have adopted, it did him no harm in the eyes of even his most determined opponents.

It is not too much to say that Mr Disraeli, looking at all the circumstances of the case, made the best speech he has ever delivered in Parliament. He had been driven up to a quarter past one o'clock, and he had, when he began, to encounter an unaccustomed opposition to his speaking at all, owing to the impatience of the House for a division. Wisely, therefore, he only just glanced at the real topic of debate; flung aside any preparedness which he might have had about him; and fastening on the salient points of Lord Palmerston's appeal to the prejudices of members, and evidently off hand, reply, and brought his address 'into the compass of twenty-five minutes. Nothing could have been better or more effective; and he, too, added his part to the justification of those who assert that the debate on the Chinese question has been, on the whole, the best which has occurred for years.

It is always an anxious and exciting moment when the space below the bar becomes gradually crowded with members coming in from the lobby to the right, in which the 'Ayes' vote; but on Tuesday night, or rather Wednesday morning, the expectation was intense when the two tellers for the 'Ayes' forced their way through the crowd to the table and delivered in the numbers, because, as the tellers for the 'Noes' had already come in, it was clear that the numbers were against the Government, who of course were the 'Noes.' But it was not till Mr Cobden took his place on the extreme right of the four tellers as they ranged themselves before the table—thus assuming the post of the winner—that the cheers burst out. The stillness which succeeded was positively painful, until the loud, clear, but calm and unimpassioned voice of the Speaker uttered those oracular six numerals which told Lord Palmerston that he had at length met the fate of so many of his predecessors who have had to listen to that pithy form of declaring that the scepter of the House of Commons had passed from their grasps.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills an effectual cure for Hemorrhoids (commonly known as Piles.)—Nearly half of the human race suffer with this distressing malady, unconscious that these celebrated remedies are a certain cure for it. Professor Holloway has received during the past year upwards of 140 Testimonials from parties who have been cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. The delicate nature of the complaint prevents Professor Holloway from giving publicity to names, but their astonishing efficacy in this peculiar class of diseases render them invaluable to the patient who pines with suffering, unwilling to let the world know the amount of agony endured, to which these medicine afford almost immediate relief, and by persevering a lasting cure.

Tannery for Sale.

That well known TAN YARD, situate in the centre of Richibucto, and lately occupied by James Kirkpatrick. There are Ten Pits, Bark Mill, Steves, Tables, &c., &c. Also, a New House partly finished. If the above Property is not disposed of at Private Sale previous to the 1st MAY next, it will then be offered at Public Auction without reserve. For further particulars apply to Mr S. H. WATSON, or the Subscriber. ANDREW SCOTT, Richibucto, March 9, 1857.—cw.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1857.

TERMS.—New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 15s. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it. To Clubs of five and upwards, to one address, Ten Shillings a year in advance.

CENTRAL BANK AGENCY, CHATHAM.

Discount days TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, Hours for business from 10 to 3 o'clock. Notes for Discount to be lodged at the Bank before 3 o'clock, on the day immediately preceding the discount day.

This paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pills and Ointment Establishment, 244 Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Moon Last Qr. 17th, 7h38m A. M. HIGH WATER.			
12 S.	Easter Sunday	7h31	7h46
13 M.		8 0	8 16
14 T.		8 31	8 45
15 W.	Easter Term begins	9 3	9 19
16 Th.		9 40	10 1
17 F.		10 27	10 55
18 S.	Lord Byron died 1824	11 29	—

The above Tides having been calculated with regard to the moon's horizontal parallax and angular distance from the sun, will be found to be correct, due allowance being made at times for high winds and freshets. For Richibucto, subtract, 2h30m—Bathurst, 2h45m—Dalhousie, 2h50m from the above.

SPRING HERRING FISHERY.

A old and valued correspondent in Shippegan has sent us the following communication relating to the above named Fishery. His suggestions are well worthy the serious consideration of all persons living in the locality he speaks of, and more particularly of those who are engaged in the trade.

As the article of Spring Herrings are coming into note, along with other Fish for Export, I should beg to suggest to those who are about to embark their means to some extent the ensuing season, to use every means in their power for the better protection of the different spawning grounds were they strike. Some years ago the grand Herring Fishery on the South side of Bay de Chaleur, was in the Harbours of Caraquet, Shippegan, and Little Shippegan; at this period if one cast a net in any part of those harbours it would be no sooner set than it sunk with the abundance of fish.

The fish at spring tides of spawning, never remain more than two or three tides at most.—At this season, Wild Fowl is in abundance, and it was as customary for the Inhabitants to prepare their guns, powder, and shot, for the purpose of firing and cracking away at Birds, as to attend to their nets; and a constant pulling about with their flats, splashing in the water with their oars, shouting and singing, frightening the fish. The effect of such disturbance at the time of the fish coming on their spawning grounds, was the great cause of destroying this valuable Fishery. For some years back in those harbours mentioned, the fish have rapidly declined, until last year there was none. The only Herring Fishery we have left now, is Neguac, at the entrance of Miramichi River, and if this sort of work is allowed there, it will be sure to go also.

It is well known, and a tested fact, that all fish frequenting rivers, bays or lakes, return annually to their different spawning grounds, and as the population increases in their different localities, if the fish have no protection as I have above stated, they will leave and fly to other places to find rest. The causes of nature are the same in the sea and rivers as on the land, as manifested in the destruction of the Moose or Cariboo, Bears &c., and as the demand for Herring increases, more reckless the people will become to destroy those bountiful Gifts which an All-wise Providence has bestowed upon them, and by those sins which they commit, they eventually bring down on themselves their own punishments.

Too much watchfulness and care cannot be taken by those interested at Neguac, to protect the last Spring Herring Fishery we have on the south side of the Bay. In my opinion the proper mode of fishing Herring at the spring tides of spawning, is, that everything ought to be kept as quiet as possible in the day time, no shooting allowed, every man that dare bring a gun with him ought to be fined, and as little pulling about indulged in as possible. The nets ought all to be overhauled and properly set at sun-down, and lifted at night or at sunrise in the morning, and this should be done in a peaceable manner. I have seen myself at Little Shippegan, at the time the shoals first struck in, the people going off in their flats in the middle of the fish, and commence shooting, yelling, and striking the water with their oars, with a